

# Central Asian Problems of Modern Science and Education

---

Volume 4  
Issue 2 *Central Asian Problems of Modern  
Science and Education 2019-2*

Article 117

---

1-15-2019

## THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION AND THE PROCESSES OF USING NATURAL RESOURCES IN UZBEKISTAN DURING INDEPENDENCE

Sh. Y. Allaberganov  
*Urgench State University, sherali\_84@mail.ru*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/capmse>



Part of the [History Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Allaberganov, Sh. Y. (2019) "THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION AND THE PROCESSES OF USING NATURAL RESOURCES IN UZBEKISTAN DURING INDEPENDENCE," *Central Asian Problems of Modern Science and Education*: Vol. 4 : Iss. 2 , Article 117.

Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/capmse/vol4/iss2/117>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in Central Asian Problems of Modern Science and Education by an authorized editor of 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. For more information, please contact [brownman91@mail.ru](mailto:brownman91@mail.ru).

person solve the problem of accessibility", as psychological analysis helps eliminate stigmatization and resolve internal contradictions[15].

The system of values helps to create a spiritual environment in building a new "human society". That is, the Fromm program proposed to change social beings is based entirely on internal moral renewal and restoration of human love.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The conclusion is, there is love only if two people are bound to the most vital issues of life; each one of them perceives himself through the fundamental issues of life. In love, two people feel the fullness of their lives, each of them finds itself, but does not lose it. The present man spontaneously alienated himself from his own loved ones. It looks like a commodity, an investment that can make its vital forces more market-oriented. The human relationships are essentially the attitude of alienated machines, each of which sees its security closer to the crowd, not being separated by its thought, emotion, and behavior.

Today's civilization offers a lot of tools to help people not realize their loneliness: first, the strongest example of bureaucratic, mechanistic work. It helps people to overcome the most basic human desires and remain united. When this template is unable to carry out its task, he intends to eradicate his unseen anger by passive consumption of temptations, sounds and passions, as well as buying new items and replacing them with a new one.

Fromm writes that there is only one proof of the existence of love - that is, in the love of each one of the lovers, the depth, the vitality, and the power of the relationship. Society must be organized so that the social, loving nature of man should not be separated from his social life, but should be added to it. As I have tried to show above, it is true that love is a healthy and satisfying answer to life's problems, and any society that hinders the development of love should be ultimately destroyed because it contradicts basic human needs.

### **References:**

- [1]. Fromm E. The art of loving. –T.: Uzbekistan, 2004. -p. 143.



- [2]. Fromm E. Escape from freedom. –M.: Progress, 1990. -p. 102.
- [3]. Fromm E. The Heart of Man. - New York, 1964. -p. 140
- [4]. Fromm E. The art of loving. –T.: Uzbekistan, 2004 -p. 145.
- [5]. Philosophical Encyclopedic Dictionary. –M.: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1983. -p. 640
- [6]. Marx Karl. The Capital. – Stuttgart, 1953. -p. 300.
- [7]. Modern philosophical dictionary. - SPb: Academic Project, 2004. -p.564
- [8]. Fromm E. To Have or To Be? –N.Y., 1976. -p. 59
- [9]. History of philosophy. Encyclopedia. -Minsk: Book House, 2002. -p. 1176
- [10]. Fromm E. Man for Himself: An Inquiry into the Psychology of ethics. –N.Y., 1967. -p. 79
- [11]. Fromm E. Psychoanalysis and Religion. - New York, 1950. -p. 126
- [12]. Fromm E. On Disobedience and other essays. –N.Y., 1981. -p. 96
- [13]. Fromm E. The Anatomy of Human Destructiveness. –N.Y., 1973. -p. 68
- [14]. Philosophical dictionary. - Rostov D.: Phoenix, 2004. -p. 660
- [15]. Fromm E. Psychoanalysis and Dzen Buddhism. –M.: Politizdat -p. 30.



UDC: 502.1(575.1)"1991/2018"

## THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION AND THE PROCESSES OF USING NATURAL RESOURCES IN UZBEKISTAN DURING INDEPENDENCE

Allaberganov Sherali Yuldashevich,

Independent researcher, Urgench State University,

E-mail address: [sherali\\_84@mail.ru](mailto:sherali_84@mail.ru)

**Аннотация:** Мустақиллик йилларида атмосфера ҳавосининг ифлосланиш даражасини камайтиришга, асосий очик сув оқимларни яхшилашга, пестицидларнинг қўлланилишини қисқартиришга, экин майдонларнинг тузилишини яхшиланишига, халқаро ташкилотларнинг миллий экологик муаммоларни ҳал қилинишига жалб этилиши таҳлил қилинган.

**Калит сўзлар:** Атмосфера, тупроқ, сув, ҳайвонот, конун, атроф-муҳит, ресурс, чўлланиш, чиқинди.

**Аннотация:** За годы независимости проанализировано участие международных организаций в снижении уровня загрязнения атмосферного воздуха, улучшении основных открытых водотоков, сокращении применения пестицидов, улучшении структуры посевных площадей, решении национальных экологических проблем.

**Ключевые слова:** Атмосфера, почва, вода, животные, закон, окружающая среда, ресурсы, опустынивание, отходы.

**Abstract:** During the years of independence, the reduction of atmospheric air pollution levels, the improvement of the main open water flows, the reduction of the application of pesticides, the improvement of the structure of cultivated areas, the involvement of international organizations in the solution of national environmental problems have been analyzed.

**Keywords:** Atmosphere, soil, water, animals, law, environment, resources, desertification, waste.

## Introduction

Upon independence, Uzbekistan inherited a high degree of environmental pollution caused by uncontrolled natural resources management, as well as high levels of pollution resulting from utility, industrial and irrigated areas. This has resulted from severe structural problems in agriculture, energy and industry, and has resulted in many serious environmental and natural resource management challenges.

In the first years of independence, the country witnessed ecological instability almost in every region. The high ecological instability was largely local. The Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Fergana and Navoi regions are the most disadvantaged areas. Among environmental problems, the followings are important factors for Uzbekistan: pollution of atmospheric air; accumulation of toxic industrial waste, including solid waste; pollution of water and freshwater shortage; insufficient provision of the population with clean drinking water; desertification and desertification problems; soil salinization and degradation; Reduction of biological productivity of complexes of species; Food safety issues.

## Results and discussion

Let's look at the dynamic amount of industrial plants emitting atmospheric air in the early years of independence: 1992 - 61,0 thousand tons, in 1993 - 56,0 thousand tons, in 1994 - 53,33 thousand tons, in the first half of 1995 - 27,98 thousand tons tons[1]. In 1992, the number of air pollutants in the country was 839 [2], while in 1993 it reached 889, most of which were in Tashkent (155), Fergana (105) and Tashkent (93) [3]. By 2001, the number of such enterprises reached 1962, most of them being in the city of Tashkent (351), Fergana (213), Namangan (201) and Kashkadarya (159) provinces [4].

In our country, desertification and desertification are the most pressing environmental problems. Because of climate change, this threat is increasing. About 80% of the territory of Uzbekistan consists of desert and semi-deserts, ecological systems that are highly effective in climate change and anthropogenic factors.

Because of climate change, the amount of precipitations is changing, and flooding leads to increased soil erosion.

The Aral tragedy has aggravated the continental climate, resulting in drought in summer and cold winter days. The number of days in which the temperature is above 40 degrees Celsius has doubled. The sea level was 53.52 m in 1960 [5]. In 1996, was 35.48 m [6]. In the dry part of the sea, a new "orolqum" desert on the area of 5 million hectares. From time to time storm rises and millions of tons of salt, dust, and sand float hundreds of kilometers. Salt slags exceed 400 km, sand and salt storms have a range of up to 300 km. From here, up to 100 million tons of sand is transported to the atmosphere and hundreds of kilometers away. The Aral Sea desert leads to degradation of land resources; deterioration of quality of natural pastures and hayfields, salinization of the soil is activated and covers new areas.

In November 2018, President of Uzbekistan signed a State program for 2 years on the results of his visit to the Muynak district of Karakalpakstan, where 793 projects totaling \$ 1.5 billion would be implemented [7].

Our country is an agro-industrial state based on irrigated agriculture. Territory of the country is 4.3-mln hectare, it produces 90-95% of agricultural produce, and i.e. irrigated lands are of particular importance in satisfying the population's demand for food products. The threat of sustainable land use is limited in terms of land quality in Uzbekistan. Year by year, economic and demographic burden is increasing.

Currently, about 2 million hectares (46.7%) of the 4.3 million hectares of irrigated lands in our country are salinized at different levels. In particular, 1 million 324 thousand hectares (30.9%) less than 570 thousand hectares (13.3%) medium and 105.5 thousand hectares (2.5%) strong saline lands [8].

During the years of independence, important organizational, socio-economic and legal measures were developed and implemented to ensure environmental safety. The measures taken resulted in decreasing the air pollution level, improving the mainstream water flows, reducing pesticide use, improving the sown area

structure, and involving international organizations in solving national environmental problems. The environmental sustainability of some regions of the country has been primarily developed through the rational use of rich natural resources. This contributed to the formation of production based on the amelioration of the environment, the effective regional organization of public production, the effective reorganization of the industrial system and the economic mechanism at the local level [9].

President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev highlighted “the affect of serious issues of ecology on the health of population as well as epidemiological state of our country” during his speech at the enlarged session of the Cabinet of Ministers, which was dedicated to the main results of socio-economic development of the country in 2016 and the most important directions of the economic program for 2017: " [10].

Changes in economic and environmental relations in the early years of independence have been reflected in the Basic Law - the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan that reinforces the constitutional foundations of environmental protection, rational utilization and the necessary legal basis for the further development of environmental legislation in the market economy.

During the years of independence, about 40 laws and nearly 1,000 laws adopted in line with the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which serve to fulfill important tasks such as environmental protection, rational utilization of natural resources, and addressing ecological problems [11]. These are: "On nature protection" (1992), "On water and water use" (1993), "On protection of atmospheric air" (1996), "Protection and use of flora (1997), Law on Protection and Use of Fauna (1997), Forest Law (1999), Ecological Expertise (2000), Underground (2002), Waste Collection (2002), Law on Protected Areas (2004), On Ecological Monitoring (2013), Public Oversight (2018) and the Land Code (1998).



On the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On nature protection" December 9, 1992 the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan defined the main directions of the state policy in the field of nature protection and regulation of these relations [12]. According to current legislation, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee for Ecological and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in accordance with the laws and other normative-legal acts in the field of ecology, the local government authorities [13].

The National Program of Action for the Protection of the Environment of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 1999-2005 has been elaborated and implemented to ensure the sustainable development of the country and the gradual overcoming of ecological problems [14]. A great deal of attention was paid to the population living in the country to create a healthy environment, to rational use of natural resources, to prevent pollution of water, air and soil, to protect the entire flora and fauna. In this regard, the principle of stabilization and improvement of the natural environment has become the mainstay, with the reduction of pollutants emissions into the atmosphere and the discharge of pollutants, and the secondary use of wastes. [15]

As a continuation of the above program, the Program of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2008-2012 was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 19, 2008 No. 212. The program is based on the principles of environmental sustainability in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its main provisions are set out in the development and implementation of socio-economic development programs and projects [16].

The Environmental Action Program in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2017, adopted on 27 May 2013 by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan became a historic document of great importance in solving environmental problems in our country [17]. The program focuses on environmental protection and use of natural resources, environmental legislation and regulatory